

A NEW SPECIES IN THE GENUS *NEOTENERIFFIOLA*
FROM UTAH (ACARINA: ANYSTOIDEA: TENERIFFIIDAE)

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Thor (1911) erected the family *Teneriffiidae* for two new genera, each with a single species. The genus *Teneriffia* for *Teneriffia quadripapillata* collected on the island of Teneriffe and the genus *Parateneriffia* for *Parateneriffia bipectinata* collected in Paraguay.

Hirst (1924) erected another genus, *Neoteneriffiola* for the species *Neoteneriffiola luxoriensis* collected in Egypt and in 1925 he erected the genus *Heteroteneriffia* for the species *Heteroteneriffia marina* collected in Malay.

Womersly, (1935) erected a new sub-family *Rhaginae* and a new genus *Rhagina* for the species *Rhagina protea* collected in South Australia. He also, at the same time, erected the genus *Austroteneriffia* for the species *Austroteneriffia hirsti*, a group of five specimens Hirst had previously labelled *Neoteneriffiola*.

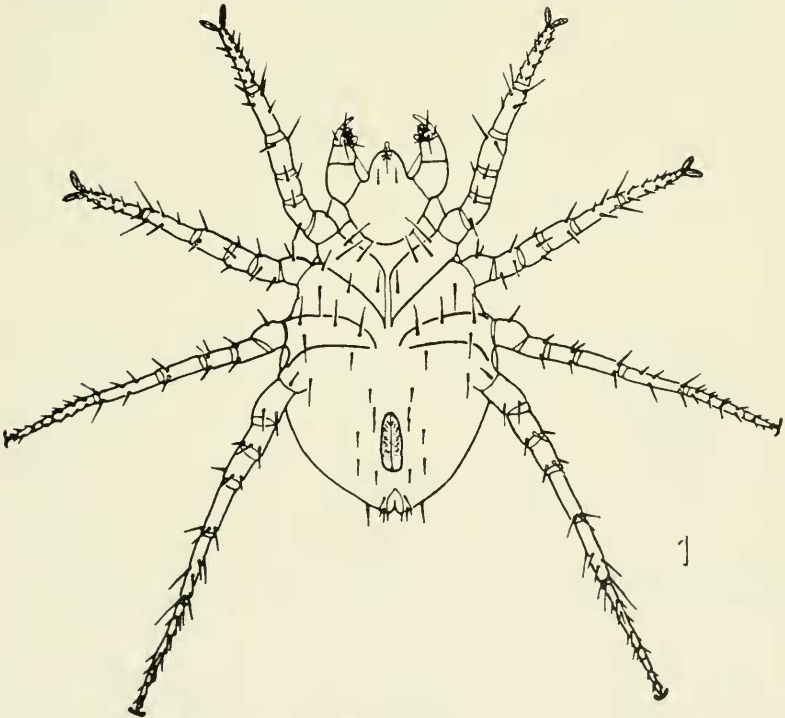


PLATE I

In this paper I would like to present a second species in the genus *Neoteneriffiola* collected in Utah.

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Neoteneriffiola uta, n. sp.

Female: Body length including gnathosoma 1015u and body width 580u.

Venter: (Fig. 1, Plate I). Setae on venter few in number. On opisthosomal region, posterior to coxae IV and anterior to the anal area are six pairs of setae. Genital opening 130u from posterior margin; 159u long and 66u wide. Six pairs of short setae on each genital flap. Three pairs of genital suckers can be seen through the integument of the genital flap. Anal opening as figured with three pairs of lateral setae.

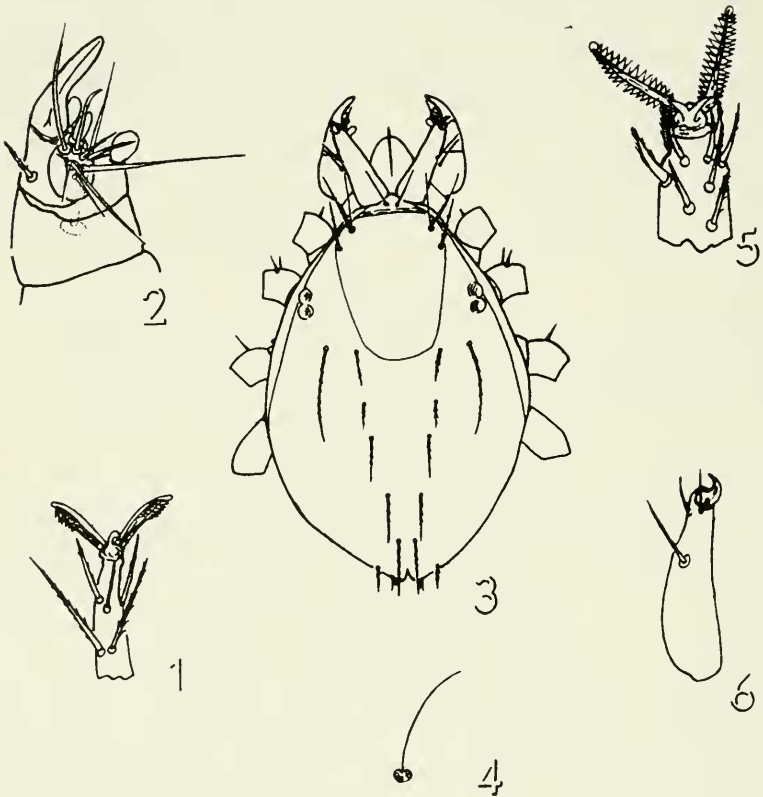


PLATE II

Dorsum: (Fig. 3, Plate II). Lightly sclerotized dorsal plate present as figured with two pairs of setae and one pair of pseudostigmatic organs on the anterior lateral margin (Fig. 4, Plate II). Anterior to the dorsal plate, at the base of the chelicerae, is one pair of setae. Even with Coxae II are two pairs of lenslike eyes. On the opisthosomal area are seven pairs of setae as figured.

Legs: Long and slender. Chaetotaxy of ventral side of legs as figured. Coxae I with four setae; coxae II with three setae; coxae

III with four setae and coxae IV with three setae. Tarsal claws on leg I and II strongly pectinated with a bifurcate empodium (Fig. 5, Plate II). Tarsal claws on leg III and IV weakly pectinated with a claw-like empodium. (Fig. 1, Plate II).

Gnathosoma: Gnathosoma short and broad; on ventral side is one pair of setae even with the anterior margin of palpal coxae. Two pairs of short papillae are present on anterior margin of gnathosoma. Palpus with five segments; second segment with one dorsal seta, third segment with one long dorsal seta and a thumb like process; fourth segment with one short ventral feathered seta, two stout dorsal spinules near the strong terminal claw; fifth segment very small with nine setae as figured (Fig. 2, Plate II). Chelicerae sicklelike with three setae and a short curved claw on distal end (Fig. 6, Plate II).

Male: Unknown.

Location: Moab, Utah. 4 April, 1955; collector T. Tibbetts.

Material: Holotype: female deposited in the U.S. National Museum. One paratype female retained in author's collection.

Remarks: Holotype female collected at Moab, Utah. 4 April, 1955 and paratype female collected at Green River, Utah, 11 April, 1955 under rocks. *Neoteneriffiola uta* differs from *Neoteneriffiola luxoriensis* in that the dorsal median setae I, II and III, posterior to the lens-like eyes are short and do not reach the base of the next pair; fourth segment of palpi with a short ventral feathered seta and fifth segment with nine setae.

References

1. Baker, E. W. and G. W. Wharton. 1952. An introduction to acarology. Macmillan Co., New York.
2. Hirst, S. 1924. On three new acari belonging to the superfamily *Trombidioidea* (*Erythraeidae* and *Teneriffiolidae*). Proc. Zool. Soc. London. pp 1078-1080.
3. Hirst, S. 1925. On some new genera and species of Arachnida. Proc. Zool. Soc. London. pp 1278-1280.
4. Womersley, H. 1935. On the occurrence in Australia of Acarina of the family *Teneriffiolidae* (*Trombidioidea*). Rec. South Austral. Mus. 5: 333-338.